

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.
Business Office: 1016 E. Main Street.
Washington Bureau: 1016 14th St. N. W.
New York Bureau: 1016 14th St. N. W.
Petersburg Bureau: 1016 14th St. N. W.
By Mail: One Year \$10.00
Six Months \$6.00
Three Months \$3.00
Daily, without Sunday, 10 cents
Daily, with Sunday, 15 cents
Sunday edition only, 10 cents
Weekly (Wednesday), 10 cents
By Times-Dispatch Carrier Service
in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester,
and Petersburg—
One Year \$10.00
Six Months \$6.00
Three Months \$3.00
Daily, without Sunday, 10 cents
Daily, with Sunday, 15 cents
Sunday edition only, 10 cents
(Yearly Subscriptions Payable in Advance.)

Entered, January 11, 1885, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1906.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will call central for "4241," and on being answered, from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.
When calling between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., call to central office direct for 4241 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

Men in great places are thrice servants—servants of the people, servants of the State, servants of fame and servants of business.—Bacon.

No Building Inspector Yet.

Richmond has needed a building inspector for years. This need has been recognized by citizens and Councilmen alike, and it is cause for profound regret that a measure providing for this important office was lost at a meeting of the Council last night. The difficulty was over the provision that required the building inspector to be a civil engineer. Several members, while declaring their wish to see the office of building inspector created, were yet unwilling to limit the choice to one class of men.

This hesitancy, whether well or ill founded, resulted in the defeat of the ordinance, and some six months must elapse before Richmond can have an absolutely necessary ordinance for protecting the city from the great danger involved in unsanitary, inflammable or unstable buildings.

It is a great pity that this delay has occurred. A building inspector under a proper ordinance is imperatively demanded by conditions in this city, and we hope that the incoming Council will take up this important question at once.

Good Roads for Henrico.

Representative C. W. Throckmorton will confer an incalculable benefit on the citizens of Henrico if he succeeds in having his plan for good roads adopted by the voters. For years this course has been urged by The Times-Dispatch, and while the act of Legislature under which Mr. Throckmorton is proceeding was introduced by Senator Thomas, of Lynchburg, it is practically the same bill which had been prepared by Mr. Throckmorton in collaboration with Mr. T. A. Cary and others and had been endorsed by this paper long before. The adoption of a good road law and the appropriation of sufficient funds to build and maintain macadam roads will enhance the value of farm lands more than anything else.

In Henrico county alone, under the present system of patching and piddling about \$25,000 is spent annually on the roads. Thirteen thousand five hundred of this would be enough to pay the interest on \$300,000 bonds and even then \$11,500 would be left to repair or build new roads.
The value of a systematic and continuous plan in road building is strikingly shown by the unusually good roads in Tuckahoe District. What is true of that district would be true of the whole county if the same system were applied. To obtain the best results there should be one official, an engineer, to whom the direction of the whole matter should be entrusted. The county would then gain the advantage of a comprehensive plan instead of the inconsequential methods of construction that have heretofore existed.

According to Mr. Throckmorton, the tobacco-growers alone pay a "mud tax" of 18 cents per ton per mile—and on this basis the tobacco-growers of Virginia are annually expending \$1,500,000 in unnecessary hire or purchase of wagons, draft animals and harness and in loss of time.

Prospects for wealth and prosperity have not been as good for Virginia in fifty years as to-day, and good roads will make those prospects realities. Now is a chance for every one to get out and help a movement that makes for wealth and happiness and civilization.

Prohibition in Maine.

Some time ago The Times-Dispatch stated that Governor Cobb, of Maine, "is quoted as having said that the law has never been obeyed, because the people do not believe in it, and will not obey it unless they are kept perpetually under surveillance, with a club held over their heads. In proportion to population, he believes there is as much, if not more, drunkenness in Maine than in some of the other States with less drastic laws. In the cities the law is notoriously disregarded and violated. He believes in the application of local option."

This statement was taken from the Savannah News, but we have since seen the text of a speech delivered by Governor Cobb on April 6th, in which he says that he has been misquoted; that he believes in prohibition for the State of Maine; that he is opposed to local option and license, but "better that than nullification." From this we understand Governor Cobb to mean that, while he believes in a prohibitory law rigidly enforced, he would rather have local option and license than a prohibitory law which is flagrantly violated. And Governor Cobb admits that in many sections of Maine the law has become almost a dead letter. He says: "In certain localities under Republican control the law was openly and flagrantly nullified. In more than one-third of the counties of the State Democratic sheriffs had been elected, and the

reason given was that the voters in those counties had become disgusted with the inefficiency and insincerity of Republican officials, and had manifested their dissatisfaction by electing Democratic sheriffs." But Democratic sheriffs enforced the law better than their predecessors had done, and the Republicans became alarmed. As a consequence, in the convention of 1904 they declared, without evasion, that the party believed in a prohibitory law, and in the field of enforcement of it. It was upon that platform that Governor Cobb was nominated and elected.

When this Legislature met, the Sturge bill, so-called, was passed, which provides for a commission composed of two Republicans and one Democrat, whose duty is to see that the law is enforced. The Governor proceeds: "No sooner had the Enforcement Commission begun its work in some localities where the law was openly defied than certain counties were in an uproar, and the downfall of the Republican party was freely predicted. The Democratic party believed it saw its golden opportunity, and loudly called for recruits to support the proposition that those places which wanted nullification should have it (D). Paint-headed Republicans forgot their platform, and began to question the wisdom of attempting to put avowed political principles into practice. The feeling of doubt and uncertainty spread all over the State, and, naturally enough, the Sturge law was held to be, if not the reason, at least the scapegoat, for all the woes of the Republican party. So far as actual and known results are concerned, the dissatisfaction culminated in the spring elections, and almost every man who, for one cause or another, cherished a resentment against the party attacked it behind the Sturge law, and contributed to Republican defeat."

The Governor then goes on to say that the issue is now fairly joined. "Nullification of the law and all the corruption that follows in its train has made the situation what it is, and, whatever the result of the fall elections may be, I confidently hope and believe that Maine will come out of the contest with a strengthened regard for law and a determination that it shall be respected and obeyed." The Governor is liberal enough to say that there are many who honestly believe that evils growing out of the use and abuse of liquor can be regulated best by some form of license, and that it is wrong and absurd to question their sincerity. "It is only a truism," he adds, "to say that in the final analysis the people will have what they want."

Such is a brief synopsis of Governor Cobb's straightforward address. The statement that he is opposed to prohibition and in favor of local option is contrary to the facts, and it is also untrue that he is enforcing the prohibition law in order to make it obnoxious. But the Governor frankly admits that the law has been so openly nullified in many localities as to require the creation of a special commission to enforce it. He also admits that the work of the commission has been bitterly denounced in some localities, many contending that those counties which wanted to nullify the law should be permitted to do so. He further admits that "nullification of the law has had a long reign in Maine."

It would appear, therefore, that the issue in the fall elections will be not prohibition, but nullification; not whether the prohibitory law shall be repealed, but whether it shall be enforced. It is the most interesting phase of the prohibition question we have ever met.

The Issues in 1908.

The New York World has apparently made up its mind that Mr. Bryan cannot be elected, and now it is quoting the figures of 1896 and 1900 to justify its belief. It is true that in 1896 Mr. Bryan only carried forty-five electoral votes from the Western States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and secured only one electoral vote in California. It is also true that in 1900 he was only able to carry the Western States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada, all of which were largely engaged in mining, but it by no means follows that the people of America view Mr. Bryan with the same eyes today as in 1896 and 1900, and it will not do to judge conditions that will control the campaign of 1908 by the record of eight or twelve years ago.

The World goes on to say that the ten Western States which went for Mr. Bryan in 1896 are now Republican and are, therefore, beyond the hope of capture. By the same reasoning it might say that it is always impossible to reverse any previous election. The fact is the people of America will make up their minds between now and 1908, which party offers the best chance for the ordinary citizen to earn his livelihood without undue interference from a great aggregation of capital in trusts and railroads, and to pay his taxes without having to contribute any iniquitous proportion for the upbuilding of favored industries.

If the American citizens believe in 1908 that Mr. Bryan offers the best solution to the problems of the government as they then are, the memory of 1896 and 1900 will not by any means determine the election against the twice defeated candidate. All such speculations at present are of slight interest, because they are necessarily so inconclusive.

Virginia Meets.

A special correspondent of the Washington Post from Charlottesville says it must be a mighty poor section of Virginia in which the resident population will not, at an early day, be able to produce all the beef and mutton they need for themselves.
"The truth is," he adds, "there is no sort of reason why the people of any part of the South should be sending hundreds of miles from home for food, and this may be said with special force and emphasis of Virginia. Those who live in this part of the Old Dominion have, however, always understood this, for with the single exception of beef, they have raised the best of everything. One finds here the finest bacon, hams, sausage, chickens, turkeys, etc., in the world, and it is possible to produce most delicious mutton than that grown on the hills of this section, no one has yet heard of it. But the movement for home

food of all kinds is now including beef, and the day is at hand when mighty herds of sheep of Mason and Dixon's line will have to ask for a government certificate before they venture to eat their dinner."

Virginians have not yet fully realized the possibilities of their soil, but they are waking up.
Stock-raising is a growing industry, and the horse shows and the scandals from Packington have given it an impetus. But let us be sure that all Virginia meats are pure and wholesome. That sort of a reputation will add still further to their value, and make the demand for them greater. Staunton has taken the initiative in that direction. The Dispatch says that the city physician has undertaken to inspect the slaughter-houses of the city, and in so doing is performing a public service.

"The inspection," says our contemporary, "ought to be made, and it ought to be thorough, ending with a detailed report to the Council, showing how the slaughtering is done, whether in a thoroughly sanitary manner, and where the water in each case comes from that is used for washing; whether it is pure, and how the meat is handled after it is butchered—that is, whether it is thrown around, or lies around, on filthy floors; whether it is handled in filthy wagons, etc. Such information, if conditions are found satisfactory, will be reassuring to the public, and beneficial to the meat trade. If conditions are not found satisfactory, the information will prove useful to the Council as a basis for one or more ordinances designed to enforce sanitary rules in the slaughtering and handling of meat."

That sort of inspection should be made in every city of the State where there are slaughter-houses, and all Virginia cattle should be rigidly inspected, to see that they are free from disease. The demand of the age is for pure food, and there is no better sign of our progress in civilization.

Abner Anderson.

Captain Abner Anderson, whose sudden death in Danville was announced the other day, was a resident of that city for fifty years and although one of the most modest of Virginia gentlemen, took an active part in public affairs. He was a gallant soldier; he was for years editor of the Danville Register; he was later an editor of the Richmond White; he represented Danville in the Legislature; in his latter days he was superintendent of public schools. Yet throughout his career no question was ever raised as to his honesty, his fidelity, his manly devotion to duty. He was a most amiable and lovable Virginia gentleman, and no man ever enjoyed more completely the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens. If ever a man left a spotless record that man was Abner Anderson. Honor to his memory and peace to his ashes.

A Hint to the Counties.

The Mineral Mirror says:
"The Virginia State Fair this fall will naturally receive the attention of exhibitors in the agricultural and stock departments, and more urgently does the Jamestown exhibition appeal to our interest and pride for a creditable display of all the resources of our country."

That is a valuable hint. All counties which propose to have an exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 would do well to get the collection together in time to place it on exhibition at the State Fair in 1906. That would be like killing two birds with one stone.

Nothing would seem less likely to any peaceable citizen than that he, of all the millions in New York City, should be stabbed to death by a madman crazed with hunger. Yet this is just what happened in New York on Saturday. Said Demosthenes, "Though a man hide himself in a dove-cote, he cannot escape death," and in the often hysterical rage to avoid microbes, or bacteria, or any supposable cause of death, it is well to remember that the given fact itself may not be escaped by any road or by any one.

All signs fall in dry weather, but if ever T. R. weakens on that third term proposition, the signs of his nomination will become a deluge. Even Lord Rothschild thinks "Roosevelt will be elected," though he does not know how either Roosevelt or Bryan stand towards capital. If his lordship has any American investments he had better find out.

President Campers and the American Federation of Labor invited a dose of their own medicine by boycotting a number of congressional candidates. Apparently they are going to get it from an organization of citizens who don't like boycotts, and therefore are going to start one of their own.

In France an agricultural labor union has just won a series of strikes. Cow-herds, carters, shepherds and farm laborers all secured advances. This story sounds good enough for San Francisco. Who says that old Europe is slow?

"This is a much-rake story," says the New York World, and then it describes the bakeries of New York in a way that makes the pucking house exposures read like fairy stories. If this sort of thing keeps up New York will have a famine.

The Albemarle school board has adopted a resolution requesting the board of supervisors to increase the county levy for public schools from 10 to 15 cents on the hundred. Educational progress in Virginia is keeping step to the music.

Lord Rothschild is said to be responsible for stopping the Odessa massacres. The world used to be ruled by the hand that rocks the cradle, but now it is the hand that holds the pursestrings.

"Love thy country," says urbane John D. That's all right for John, but how about those whose country belongs to some one else?

The American invasion has reached English pulpits, London being supplied Sunday with preachers from America, who were using canned sermons.

Messrs. Lamb and Bullock are running for the same office in Tennessee. There's a fine chance for meat inspection.

"Hoot rides on cow-catcher," but he never rode a cow-puncher branded "T. R."

"For those in perils on the sea."

A Borrowed Jingle

With a Posy in His Buttonhole.
I liked to see the way he stepped; his face was crossed with seams,
But brightly as a child's it kept the freshness of its dreams.
Or like a sage, perhaps, he saw the way to reconcile
His gentle living to the law, We Pray Best When We Smile.

With a posy in his buttonhole—His brow would bloom like his soul;
But his step was light and strong;
His jaunty swagger seemed to elude in cadence with his walking stick;
With a posy in his buttonhole he jogged his way along.

A watcher in the parks he sat. I think that he preferred
The sparrow with his gutter-chat to any singing bird.
As one, in Fate's inclemencies, who did not choose to give
Or wear his chain of tragedies upon his rusty sleeve.

With a posy in his buttonhole he puffed his pipe, and in a droll
Young humor poked into their first make-up; but being blessed in being glad,
With a posy in his buttonhole he jogged his way along.

And some there went in broadcloth weeds, and some there went in shabby tweeds—
And his were none too new.
But when he lay with fever parched,
And when his light was spent,
Through the gray mist of death he marched, and whistled as he went.

With a posy in his buttonhole—and where he lies, the merry soul,
I hope the blossoms say;
"Though Fate, the tender, be vile,
Let her not cast you to the wind;
Pluck a posy from your buttonhole,
And jog along your way!"

—Wallace Irving, in New York Globe.

Merely Joking.

A Rose by Any Other Name.—The Landlady: "Will you have coffee, tea or cocoa, Mr. Slopoy?" Mr. Slopoy: "Anything you like to call it, ma'am."—[Answers.]

Defining the Time.—Young Innocent: "I beg your pardon, did I tread on your foot that time?" Sweet Girl (very sweetly): "Oh, no; not that time."—[Punch.]

Signs.—Mrs. Spenders: "Oh, John, I saw a sign in Bergen & Co.'s window to-day that reminded me of what I am most in—"
Mr. Spenders (interrupting hastily): "I, too, saw a sign in their window, and it reminded me of what I am in."—[Philadelphia Press.]

Cure Rather Than Prevention.—The Gay Gentleman: "A bit o' raw meat for a black eye, please, mister." The Butcher: "Op's got a black eye?" The Gay Gentleman: "No one ain't yet. But I've been on the bust for a couple of days, an' I'm just goin' 'ome to the missus!"—[London Sketch.]

New Industries in Virginia

Alexandria, Va.—Coal and Ice Company.—McIntire, Coal and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 authorized capital stock. William T. Kerfoot is president; J. A. Klinger, vice-president; both of Washington, D. C., and Murray Sands, of Mt. Rainier, Md., secretary-treasurer.

Buena Vista, Va.—Allophany Ore and Iron Company is reported as probably to have its capacity 35,000 tons annually. Its Alleghany and Buena Vista furnaces are now in operation.

Danville, Va.—Woodworking Plant.—J. R. Noell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of tables, desks, boxes, cases, and the R. T. Anderson Company, dealers in wood and coal, have consolidated and organized the Noell-Anderson Manufacturing Company with \$75,000 capital stock. Arrangements will be made at once for the erection of concrete or brick building. John P. Swanson is president; N. A. Fitzgerald, vice-president, and C. J. Noell, treasurer.

Portsmouth, Va.—Land Improvement.—Chartered: Virginia Improvement Corporation with \$25,000 authorized capital stock. W. S. Hogg is president; Howard L. Wilkins, vice-president, and Harry H. Russell, secretary, all of Washington, D. C.

O'Keefe Planning Mill Company, with W. J. Newhouse, of Bluefield, Va., president; G. D. Fletcher, of Honaker, vice-president and general manager, and H. I. Sobie, of Philadelphia, Pa., secretary-treasurer.

Ivanhoe Furnace Company is reported as making steady progress with the repairs at its furnace, and is to blow in the plant by August 15th.

Norfolk, Va.—Woodworking Machinery.—Norfolk Woodworking Machinery Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 authorized capital stock. V. H. DeLoach is president; S. Miller Price, vice-president, and C. A. Suter, secretary-treasurer.

Richmond, Va.—Iron and Lumber Company.—Jackson Iron and Lumber Company has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. John M. Bley, of Norfolk, Pa., is president; Samuel I. Miller, vice-president, and Harry E. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

Roads, Va.—Carriage Factory.—Incorporated: Virginia Carriage Factory, with Harvey T. Hall, president; W. T. Manning, vice-president, and general manager, and C. A. Suter, secretary-treasurer; authorized capital stock, \$25,000.—Manufacturers' Record.

BILL AT CASINO.

Typical Summer Show Given at the Summer Playhouse.

"A Warm Match," at the Casino, is a typical summer park show. There is nothing startling or sensational about it, and some people may not like the performance.

If it were not for Crimmins and Gord and Harry McAvy there would be little to attract the throng, together with a pretty bunch of chorus girls, make the show attractive.

There are a few good musical and specialty turns that go to make of the production a performance worth while, but those who go out to the Casino expecting to see something out of the common will be disappointed.

All week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Anecdote of Julius Caesar.

Once more the Senate pressed about Caesar, offering him the crown, and once more he refused. "All hail! Everybody hailed, you voice—Now Julius, if we halt, you ought to be willing to resign."

This was some 44 years B. C., or about 715 from the foundation of the city. Yet the joke was as fresh and as timely, even then, to be spread upon the official minutes.—Puck.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Meet to Appoint the County Boards of Elections, Who Will Appoint Officers.

GLENN TO ADDRESS QUAKERS

Corporation Commission Orders Better Railroad Facilities at Hickory.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RALEIGH, N. C., August 6.—The State Board of Elections met here at noon today for the purpose of appointing the county boards of elections, under whose directions the elections will be held this fall, the appointments being made through recommendations from the Democratic and Republican State chairs, who have resolved recommendations in turn from the county chairmen. The members of the State Board of Elections, all of whom were here for the meeting, are: William O. Lamb, Williamston (chairman); J. R. Lowery, Dobson; R. T. Brown, Morganton; A. B. Proctor, Hendersonville; and Clarence Call, Wilkesboro, the two last named being Republicans.

Governor Glenn will be in his office this week until Wednesday morning, when he will go to Guilford College to deliver an address for the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends.
A letter received this morning from Mr. H. C. Brown, chief clerk to the Corporation Commission, who is at the bedside of his brother, State Senator J. M. Brown, at Raleigh, is to the effect that there is no improvement in his condition. He suffered a stroke of paralysis Saturday. His condition is very serious.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner has returned from Elizabeth City, where he attended a district conference of county superintendents of public schools. He will attend a similar conference for the southeastern district at Wrightsville Beach Wednesday and Thursday of this week.
The Corporation Commission today, after a conference with the Southern Railway Company and the Carolina and North-western Railroad Company to proceed without further delay with the provision of better and safer passenger and freight facilities at Hickory. It was in 1903 that the commission made the original order for improvement in the facilities at Hickory, and in compliance with this order the two companies began to make changes in depot facilities at the present old freight and passenger station in the center of the town. Citizens complained from proceeding with this, on the ground that the location was dangerous to the life and limb of people, and, furthermore, that the ground on which the depot was located really belonged to the town of Hickory.

In view of the injunction which stands against improving facilities at the present depot, and the latest order by the commission that facilities must be improved, the next thing will be agreeing on a new location for freight and passenger depots. The order calls for improvement within thirty days.
Mr. R. M. Phillips announces that he will accept the secretaryship of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. To this end he to-day tendered his resignation as secretary of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a position he has filled since last December.

PUSH RAILROAD WORK

A Healthy and Rapid Building Growth at Wilson.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILSON, N. C., August 6.—The contract for the Raleigh and Pamlico Sound Railroad, being built from Raleigh to Washington, N. C., will this week put to work 250 teams and 500 additional hands on the section of the road between Wilson and Farmville. The present force amounts to about 300—mostly Italians. The railroad will be finished from Raleigh as far east as Wilson before the end of this year.

The new city market will be completed this month. This building will compare favorably with any of the kind in the State. The new Baptist Church, at the corner of Nash and Pine Streets, is finished with the exception of the interior finishings. Services will be held in this new church in about two months. The church will cost about \$200. Work began last month with the new Episcopal Church, and will be pushed rapidly. The building will cost \$15,000, and will be an ornament to the city.

In every section of the city new residences are going up. Among the better class of these is one to be built by Mr. T. M. Wellington, which will cost complete, \$15,000.

MAN OF FAMILY SHOT DOWN WHILE PLEADING FOR LIFE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., August 6.—Eust Timmons was shot and killed yesterday at Combetown, near Flat Rock, Surry county, by Irvin Trotter. The two men had some trouble Saturday night, and early Sunday morning Trotter secured a shotgun and went after Timmons.
The latter begged Trotter not to shoot him, but his pleadings were in vain. Timmons was shot down and died in a few minutes.
The murdered man was forty-eight years old and leaves a wife and seven children.
Trotter has not been arrested.

Runaway Accident.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SALESBURY, N. C., August 6.—David and Ada Efford, children of Mr. Daniel Efford, of this city, were seriously hurt at church yesterday morning. In com-

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS
When you're not feeling as well as you ought, take a few doses of the Bitters. You'll find it very beneficial. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, cramps, diarrhoea, or female ills.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The Times-Dispatch will furnish to any one who wishes it, information about any educational institution in Virginia, whether the institution is advertised in this paper or not.

MEDICAL COLLEGE
CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, M. D., Dean.
HONOR SYSTEM.
MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, PHARMACY.
Theoretical Course Unsurpassed South of the Potomac. Thorough Practical and Clinical Instruction in Memorial Hospital, City Free Dispensary, and Well-Equipped Laboratories, all under exclusive control of the College, besides the State Penitentiary Hospital and other Public Institutions. (For Catalogue and Prospectus, send for one.)
FRANK M. READE, M. D., Sec'y, Richmond, Va.

Sweet Briar Institute

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN THE SOUTH.
A college for the education of women, located on the main line of the Southern Railway, about a few hours' run from Washington, D. C., and near the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains. The college has been recently constructed. The first college year opens September 27, 1906. Complete information, catalogue and views sent on application to DR. MARY K. BENEDICT, President.

Kleinberg Female School

A Home School in the mountains of Virginia. A record of twenty-five years for its Christian home influence, and its thorough work. Endorsed by prominent educators and patrons in all sections, bearing testimony to efficiency of instruction and wholesome environments. Special instruction given to pupils whose previous education has been neglected. For catalogue address
B. M. WAILES, or
MISS CONSTANCE WAILES,
Schuyler, Nelson Co., Va.

Rawlings Institute,

Charlottesville, Va.
A select school for young ladies. Strong faculty, beautiful scenery and healthful climate. Courses leading to the various college degrees, and special advantages in Music, Art, Education and Physical Culture. Next session will open September 20th. For catalogue, address
HENRY WISE TRIBBLE,
President.
Expenses, \$225.00 to \$350.00.

Richmond College.

Seventy-fifth year begins September 20. Courses of study lead to degrees of B. A., B. S., M. A. and LL. B. Increasing attendance in all departments, especially of Richmond students.
For catalogue and information address
PRESIDENT F. W. BOATWRIGHT,
Richmond, Va.

McGuire's University School

Opp. Monroe Park. Richmond, Va.
Forty-second session begins Sept. 25. Preparedness, literature, science and technical schools. Full corps of experienced university men as teachers in Upper School. Lower School for small boys, with separate study hall and instructors, under immediate supervision of the principal. Catalogue at book store or by mail.
JOHN P. MCGUIRE, Jr., Principal.

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

3rd Session.
MARIA PENDELTON DUVAL, Principal,
Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Va.

Glade Spring Driblets.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
GLADE SPRING, VA., August 6.—Mr. J. C. Hamner, who jumped from his engine several days ago and was seriously injured, while firing a Norfolk and Western locomotive, is thought will recover.
Mr. B. Hunter Morris has resigned position with the Matheson Alkali Works at Shilville, Va., to accept a position as clerk in the First National Bank, of Bristol, Va.

Moderation in Exercise.

It is better to be lazy than dead, and it is probably just as comfortable. For obvious reasons the prescription to take "moderate exercise" is misleading and unadvisable. Most of us are constitutionally incapable of exercising moderately. We begin vigorously and end quickly. And what is "moderate exercise?" One philosopher, who tried it for a week, arrived at this conclusion: "Keep a pair of Indian clubs in your bedroom. Look at them frequently. Exercise by their suggestion. This may be a Christian Science method, but it has the merit of moderation. The number of men on the planet of Fortenmouth, Oyam and Lincith had in Manchester at the time of the peace of Portsmouth, 1904, were a vast interest. Anything which would hamper them in their legitimate activities would lead to a hard blow to every important industry in the country.—Lester's Weekly.

Our Railways.

The 220,000 miles of main track of the United States represent property to the extent of \$16,000,000,000, or as much as the total value of all the property in the country in 1890, the year of the country's election. Their income of over \$2,000,000,000 a year is very nearly four times the annual revenue of the United States government. The number as great as the combined forces that Oyam and Lincith had in Manchester at the time of the peace of Portsmouth, 1904, were a vast interest. Anything which would hamper them in their legitimate activities would lead to a hard blow to every important industry in the country.—Lester's Weekly.

A Verse Affair.

The Sub-Editor—That fellow Scribner sent me a poem this morning entitled: "Why Do I Live?"
The Editor—What did you do with it?
The Sub-Returned it with an enclosed slip: "Because you posted this instead of bringing it personally